

before killer

Britain to face drivers strike

LONDON, Jan. 11 (R)—Britain's biggest trade union tonight called a strike by lorry drivers which could plunge the nation into industrial chaos. Prime Minister James Callaghan, who failed in a last-minute bid to avert the strike, could now be forced into declaring a state of emergency. This would entail using troops to move vital supplies to industry and maintain at least a trickle of food to shops. The situation could be worsened by a cut of all rail links next week if train drivers carry out their threat to strike. Both groups of workers want pay increases well in excess of the five per cent limit the Labour government is seeking in an effort to combat inflation.

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AMMAN, FRIDAY JANUARY 12, 1979 — SAFAR 13, 1399

WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP

Taiwan rejects Peking's peace moves

TAIPEI, Jan. 11 (R)—Taiwanese Premier Y. S. Sun today described recent Peking peace overtures as a Chinese communist plan to deceive the United States and undermine the morale of the people of Taiwan. Mr. Sun again rejected China's peace moves, and said the Chinese people on Taiwan would never accept unification under totalitarianism. Peking has appealed for the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with mainland China, and has proposed trade and aviation links.

Peru's trade unions call off general strike

LIMA, Jan. 11 (R)—Peru's main trade unions have called off a planned three-day general strike after just over a day following government orders that rioters would be shot on sight and the detention of 56 leading unionists. Leaders of the communist-led General Confederation of Peruvian Workers said last night they were suspending the strike, which was intended as a protest against the military government's economic policies. The union leaders urged the government to release the union leaders detained in advance of the strike, to restore constitutional guarantees suspended with the aim of averting the stoppage, and to allow seven magazines banned because of the strike threat to publish again.

Spanish police identify one of judge's killers

MADRID, Jan. 11 (R)—Spanish police said today they had identified one of two gunmen who killed a supreme court judge in Madrid two days ago. Several alleged members of the guerrilla group GRAP, who claimed responsibility for the shooting, were being questioned in connection with the murder of Judge Miguel Cruz Cuenca, police said.

Nyerere receives message from Sadat

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 11 (R)—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere today received a special message from Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat on the Middle East situation. The message was presented by an assistant to President Sadat, former Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem who is expected to visit Maputo to deliver a similar message to Mozambique President Samora Machel, a state house spokesman said. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

Japan suspends postal services to Iran

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (R)—Japan has suspended all postal services to Iran because of continued anti-Shah unrest in the country, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications said here today. The small suspension has brought to a virtual halt Japanese exports to Iran as banks are unable to send bills to Tehran, the bank of Tokyo said.

Red Cross reinforces team in Iran

GENEVA, Jan. 11 (R)—Red Cross delegates visited more than 400 political prisoners in three Tehran jails last month and arranged hospital treatment for some of those injured in disturbances, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said today. By the end of December, 445 political prisoners had been visited in Tehran, 156 of whom had been arrested during recent disturbances. ICRC delegates planned to make further visits to prisoners in Tehran and elsewhere in Iran, the organization said in its latest bulletin. The ICRC has reinforced its team in Iran and has opened a tracing bureau in Tehran to help relatives obtain news of people who are missing or under arrest.

Chess champion stripped of Soviet citizenship

BERNE, Jan. 11 (R)—Chess grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi has been stripped of his Soviet citizenship two years after he has sought political asylum in Holland, the Soviet embassy in Berne said today. An embassy spokesman said Korchnoi, who lives at Woblen in Northern Switzerland, had been told of the decision late last month. He said the supreme Soviet had decided to strip him of his citizenship because he had not made use of it for at least two years. Korchnoi, beaten 6-5 by Soviet world champion Anatoly Karpov in a controversial world title match in the Philippines last October, deposited his Soviet passport with the Dutch police when he sought asylum in the Netherlands in 1976.

Lord Barnetson to retire as Reuters Chairman

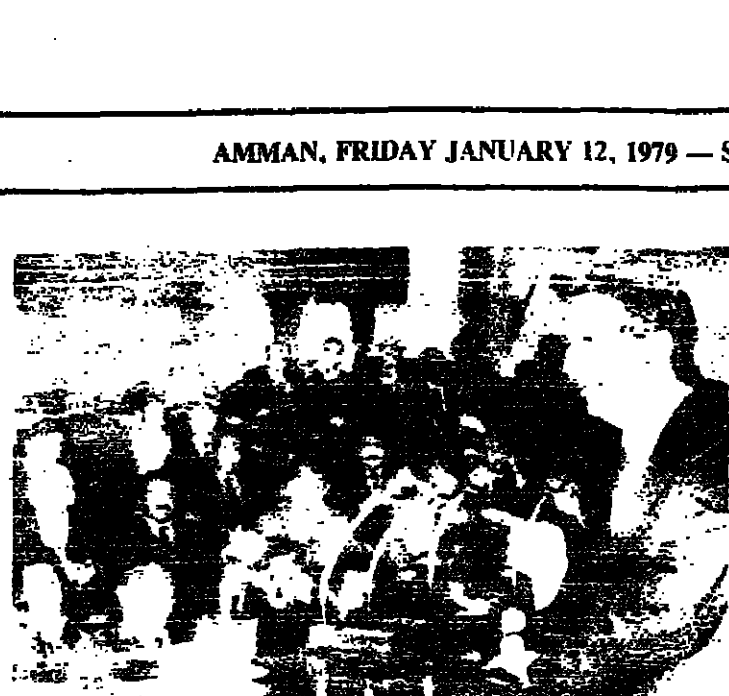
LONDON, Jan. 11 (R)—Lord Barnetson announced today he would retire as chairman of Reuters at the end of June. His successor will be elected at a meeting of Reuters Board to be held in Jan. 17. Lord Barnetson, 61, was elected Chairman in 1968 for a three-year term and was re-elected in 1971. He is to be succeeded by a younger man, the completion of his fourth term to assume the chairmanship of a major programme company in British financial television. Lord Barnetson is chairman of United Newspapers and of the Observer newspaper.

Czech human rights spokesman sentenced

PRAHA, Jan. 11 (R)—Czechoslovakia, Jan. 11 (R)—Human rights spokesman Jaroslav Sabata was sentenced to nine months' jail today for insulting a policeman. He denied the charge which arose out of an incident on Oct. 1 when police failed a meeting between Czechoslovak and Polish dissidents on the border between the two countries. Dr. Sabata, one of the three spokesmen for the Charter 77 human rights movement, has been in detention ever since. The judgement is subject to automatic review. If confirmed, a 18 months suspended for three years in 1976. He was freed then for serving five years of a six-and-a-half year sentence for dissent activities.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»



Iran's new Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar, addressing the Majlis (lower house of parliament) in his bid for a vote of confidence for his cabinet. (AP wirephoto)

Ousted leaders flee Cambodia New regime sets up people's republic

BANGKOK, Jan. 11 (R)—The new Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh today established the People's Republic of Kampuchea (Cambodia) as ousted Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary fled the country for China.

Mr. Sary -- possibly accompanied by President Khieu Samphan -- was believed to have been whisked out of a border town today by a Thai military helicopter and taken to Bangkok to catch a flight to Hong Kong.

A government spokesman in Phnom Penh said Mr. Sary was stopping there briefly on his way to Peking.

There was no reliable information on the whereabouts of Prime Minister Pol Pot, who has variously been reported killed, already in Peking or still inside Kampuchea organising a guerrilla campaign.

The new regime in Phnom Penh, which says the Pol Pot government no longer exists, claimed in a statement broadcast by Radio Hanoi control of the whole country, but western diplomatic sources in Bangkok said fighting was still going on.

Insurgent forces took Phnom Penh last Sunday and set up an eight-man People's Revolutionary Council on Monday headed by former Khmer Rouge Commander Heng Samrin.

The new regime has so far been recognised by Vietnam, Laos, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and all the Soviet block European countries except Romania.

In Peking, the Chinese Foreign Ministry launched a diplomatic offensive today in support of the displaced Pol Pot government as the U.N. Security Council prepared to debate the issue.

Diplomatic sources quoted ministry officials as telling diplomats called in during the day that the Pol Pot government faced a "temporary setback in the face of Vietnamese aggression," but that a people's war against the new regime would be waged in the Kampuchean countryside.

The United States was not called in today, but informed sources said there had been earlier contacts between the Chinese and the U.S. Liaison Office over the U.N. Security Council meeting.

Sources added, however, that the Chinese officials had been unable to clarify the present situation in Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, the Security Council was preparing today to open what was expected to be long and bitter debate on the situation in Kampuchea, following the apparent victory of Vietnamese-backed insurgents.

The government they have set up in Phnom Penh has not been recognised by the U.N. and its status is expected to be the first item for discussion by the 15-member council.

Members will have to decide whether to permit Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was sent by Chinese-supported Mr. Pot to present charges of Vietnamese "aggression" to the council, to participate in the debate.

Both the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, the Council's communist members, have recognised the authorities now in control of Phnom Penh and they oppose the Council's hearing Prince Sihanouk.

But he told reporters yesterday, he was confident a majority would

U.S. strongly supports decision Vance confirms Shah to leave Iran

WASHINGTON, Tehran, Jan. 11 (Agencies)-- Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today the Shah plans to leave Iran for a vacation abroad and that the United States strongly supported the decision.

Mr. Vance told a news conference the Shah would appoint a regency council to take his place in the next few days.

"We think it is a sound decision and we concur in that decision," he said in answer to questions. "I think the regency council will be named in the next few days."

Outlining policy towards Iran and its embattled leader after more than three decades of close alliance, Mr. Vance made clear the United States had made a major shift in its views and no longer saw the Shah playing a key role in Iran's future.

Instead, he said, the new civilian government led by Prime Minister Bakhtiar should be given every chance to succeed in ending the turmoil.

Meanwhile, Anti-Shah rioters set fire to secret police (Savak) headquarters in the southern city of Shiraz today after Prime Minister Bakhtiar announced that the hated organisation would be disbanded. Iran's official radio reported.

The broadcast said several people were injured in clashes that followed the attack by mobs who also damaged other buildings in the town.

Demonstrators had earlier stoned the U.S. consulate and lowered the American flag, the radio said.

The violence erupted two days after Dr. Bakhtiar had lifted martial law in Shiraz in his efforts to bring the country back to normal after months of near-revolution against the Shah.

The gradual lifting of martial law and the dissolution of Savak are among the chief planks of Dr. Bakhtiar's policies, which he outlined to parliament earlier in the day.

The Prime Minister quickly issued a statement blaming "troublemakers" for the new violence in Shiraz. He said it had taken place despite appeals by the government and religious leaders to respect the lifting of martial law there.

And he warned that his government would "react severely" if anyone exploited the situation.

In his speech to parliament Dr. Bakhtiar urged public support for the armed forces and said Iran's sovereignty and integrity were threatened by a major international plot.

He added that Iran would cut oil supplies to South Africa and Israel and would support the Palestinian people's efforts to secure their legitimate rights.

The 63-year-old former opposition leader gave no details about the plot he mentioned, but at one point he said 190 Afghans -- "more or less armed" -- had been arrested during recent anti-Shah violence in Tehran.

Diplomats here saw Dr. Bakhtiar's reference to those arrested as a possible warning to Afghanistan's five month-old pro-Soviet government and, indirectly, to the Kremlin against interference in Iran's internal problems.

At no time in his speech did Dr. Bakhtiar, a social democrat chosen by the Shah to resolve the country's grave political crisis, mention the monarch.

The Shah's departure from the country is generally regarded as essential to calming the situation. But the royal palace has said the ruler will not take a holiday abroad -- as he has said he wants to do -- until both houses of parliament give Dr. Bakhtiar's government a vote of confidence.

The Premier's speech today began a debate which will end in such a vote, possibly next week.

In the only change to the cabinet list issued last Saturday, Dr. Bakhtiar presented staunchly royalist Gen. Jafar Shafaqat as his new War Minister instead of Gen. Feridoun Jam. The Premier gave no reason for the change.

Gen. Shafaqat, 63, was the chief adjutant to the Shah before today's announcement. His appointment, and that of another staunch royalist, Gen. Abdol-Ali Badrei, as Commander of Ground Forces, was seen as reinforcing the Shah's hold over the armed forces.

Dr. Bakhtiar spoke of strengthening Iran's political, economic and cultural relations with Islamic nations, and of preserving and expanding relations with all countries.

Special emphasis would be put on relations with Iran's neighbours on the basis of mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and co-existence.

He announced the release of 68 prisoners serving life sentences, and said martial law, which was imposed in 12 cities last September, would be gradually reduced.

Palestinians clash in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (R)—A hardline Palestinian commando group today accused Fatah, the largest guerrilla organisation in the Palestine Liberation Organisation of killing four of its men in a factional clash at a camp in Northern Lebanon. The Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said in its newspaper Al Tassadi that Fatah guerrillas attacked a DFLP office in a display of what was called "black terrorism" near Tripoli, north of here. A Fatah spokesman declined to comment. DFLP officials said Fatah guerrillas raided the office last Friday after DFLP militants painted anti-Fatah slogans. Four men were killed and two were still missing, the officials said.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

U.S. reluctant to revive peace talks

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (R)—The United States, heavily preoccupied with Indochina and Iran, now seems reluctant to start new Middle East peace talks until Israel or Egypt demonstrates some new flexibility, well informed sources said today.

Despite apparent keenness by both Israel and Egypt to get back to the conference table, Washington appears to be in no hurry to risk another deadlock like the one which caused peace treaty talks to founder last month.

This is the view of well-placed sources in Jerusalem following the latest message relayed to Israel this week from Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil.

The sources said that despite some mild concessions approved by the Israeli cabinet, neither Egypt nor Israel has shown any substantial yielding on the main issue in dispute.

This is Egypt's insistence -- and Israel's refusal to entertain it -- on linking the bilateral peace treaty with a timetable for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza.

Despite all the difficulties, U.S. officials are believed to hope that some prospect of new talks, probably at foreign ministers level, may emerge in a week or two.

The sources said American officials had made plain that the U.S. was willing to call new talks immediately if a prospect of success developed.

One foreign diplomat commented: "If the Israelis or the Egyptians have any concessions in mind they are keeping them close to the chest."

Despite these hesitations about resuming talks, the U.S. is believed anxious not to let the delay drag out too long for fear of eroding the gains made at last September's Camp David summit.

The sources said U.S. officials had been searching for new language to incorporate into formal letters accompanying the proposed peace treaty.

The object of this language would be to help shield Egypt against accusations of selling out the overall Palestinian cause, without making the treaty conditional on the immensely intricate problem of establishing Arab autonomy.

Arab leaders in the West Bank and Gaza still reject the autonomy plan and refuse to consider anything less than full Palestinian statehood.

Inside Israel, opposition to the

Israel shows 'mixed feelings' on F-15 deployment in Saudi

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (R)—Israeli officials admitted to mixed feelings today over the U.S. decision to deploy a fighter squadron in Saudi Arabia.

Washington announced yesterday that a dozen F-15 fighters would be sent to Saudi Arabia as a "demonstration of the continuing close relationship between Saudi Arabia and the U.S. and of our interest in the security of the region."

It followed statements by Washington officials on Tuesday that U.S. navy vessels had entered the Indian Ocean.

Both moves were interpreted by observers as underscoring American concern over developments in the Gulf at a time of continuing unrest in Iran.

One Israeli official told Reuters that Israel had been informed in advance of the aircraft deployment in Saudi Arabia and that it was being made at Saudi request and for a short period.

"But these temporary arrangements have a habit of becoming permanent and of veering off into new directions," the official said.

Recalling sharp Israeli objections to Washington's decision last year to supply aircraft to the Saudis in 1982, the official expressed the hope that the present deployment would not lead to an American move to give Saudi Arabia the promised planes at an earlier date.

But the official said the American action was a warning to potential troublemakers in the region to tread carefully.

Another official saw the Ameri-

can naval and air moves as demonstrations that America intended to protect its friends. "But it is too bad that it came rather late," he said.

He said Israel questioned the stationing of American warplanes in Saudi Arabia "because we are still in a state of war with the Saudis who persist in their extreme hostility to Israel."

Normally, aircraft carriers are used for show-the-flag purposes. U.S. officials could not recall offhand when the United States had previously sent planes on such a mission.

In addition to the fighters, several transport planes will fly nearly 300 support personnel to the Saudi capital of Riyadh, where the F-15s will stay for a short period of time.

The ground staff will include engine, electronics, and hydraulic specialists, as well as general mechanics, cooks and medical personnel, a Pentagon spokesman said.

Included in the 12-plane squadron will be four or five two-seater F-15 trainers, which will be used to take Saudi Air Force personnel and government officials on demonstration flights, the Pentagon said.

Israel has objected strenuously in the past to the \$2.5 billion sale of 60 F-15s to the Saudis on the grounds that the fighters would be a serious military threat based in northern Saudi Arabia.

U.S. officials, however, have assured Israel that the Saudis had no plans to station their F-15s in the north.

Jordan Weekly Calendar

(Week of Jan. 12 - 18)

EXHIBITIONS

CONTINUING: An exhibition of paintings by Egyptian artist Ahmad Chahine continues until Jan. 13 at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. daily.

CONCERT

UNDAY, January 14: The Goethe Institute presents a concert given by Friedrich-Juergen Sellheim, cello, and Eckart Sellheim, piano, at the Haya Arts Centre at 7:30 p.m. The programme includes works by Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Mendelssohn and Martinu. Admission free.

THEATRE

UNDAY, January 12: The Haya Arts Centre presents a puppet show for children given by the Damascus Puppet Theatre. The show is one hour long and is entitled "Jamileh and the Fox" (in Arabic). It will run for three days, showing three times each day from 11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Tickets are available at the Haya Arts Centre costing 500 fils each.

FILMS

UNDAY, January 12: The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Rene Allio entitled "Les camisards" at 7:30 p.m. French version in colour with subtitles in Arabic. The film will be repeated on Saturday and Sunday at the same time.

TUESDAY, January 16: The Goethe Institute presents a film entitled "Strohfeuer" by Volker Schlöndorff at 8:00 p.m. Subtitles in English.

THURSDAY, January 18: The Goethe Institute continues its series of children's films this week with "Mijnheer Hat Lauter Toehter" by Volker Vogeler. The film starts at 4:30 p.m. and is in German only.

LECTURES

SATURDAY, January 13: The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Faculty of Engineering and Technology of the University of Jordan, presents a series of lectures by Prof. Udo Kultermann. The lectures take place at the University as follows: On Saturday at 3:00 p.m. at the Dept. of Architecture, a lecture entitled "The Bauhaus in the Focus of Interest of Cultural and Political Discussion"; on Saturday at 5:00 p.m., same place, a lecture on "Architecture and Its Expression of Political Power since the Thirties"; on Sunday at 6:30 p.m. at the Professional Associations Complex, Engineering Section, a lecture on "Contemporary Architecture in the Arab Countries."

Prof. Kultermann will also hold a meeting with students and professors at the Dept. of Architecture at the University for a discussion on architecture.

Five companies contemplate entry into lucrative Jordanian pharmaceutical industry

By Ian Kellas
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN -- Inspired by the success of Jordan's Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co. (APM), no less than five other firms have decided to join in the medicine-making business in Jordan.

According to Royal Scientific Society (RSS) report on the pharmaceutical industry here, local producers met 16 per cent of the domestic demand for pharmaceuticals in 1975. But Mr. Saher Bushnaq, who runs a pharmacy on Jabal Luwaidh, told the Jordan Times that where APM has goods on the market, he sells five times more of them than of equivalent imported brands. He says APM pharmaceuticals tend to be cheaper, more promptly delivered, and of high quality. APM salesmen are very active in lobbying doctors and pharmacists, he added.

Potential rivals of APM concede that the company is well run, and recognise that it will be difficult to compete with in the short term. But they see other reasons for the success of the company which claims to be the most profitable in the country and which has grown at a consistent rate of about 30 per cent over the past decade. "APM got into the market early on," Fuad Simaan, Production Manager of Lifepharm Jordan, declares.

"There is just one reason for its success," Dr. Youssef Hawamdeh, the Jordan agent for Sciencelabs, says "the Ministry of Health takes most of its medicine from APM."

But although APM does get big orders from the government and the army, 80 per cent of its sales are in exports. Moreover, according to Dr. Subhy Tieby, APM Managing Director, the company

gets no government protection and does not want any. Like most other local industries, however, it apparently pays little duty on imported raw materials, and only very low export tariffs.

The Department of Pharmacy and Supplies at the Ministry of Health has the right to fix the price of drugs being marketed in Jordan, and in doing so it may take into account the price of locally-produced medicines. But there is no evidence that this necessarily works to the advantage of APM.

The department allows all pharmaceutical companies -- foreign or local -- to charge their customers in Jordan 48 to 64 per cent above the invoice price. As Dr. Tieby puts it: "The high profitability of the pharmaceutical business is not unique to Jordan."

So how is it that local manufacturers can hope to compete with the giant Western drug companies operating in the region? There are reports that some of the firms working out of Western Europe face heavy overhead costs and cannot readily expand to meet the growing demand in the east. "I think that the most important factor is time," Mr. Simaan told the Jordan Times. Delivery times in the pharmaceutical business are very important, he added.

Jordan has an advantage marketing in the Middle East, because of local knowledge of the areas, and because -- as a member of the Arab Common Market -- its products often subject to preferential import duties in neighbouring countries. The Saudi Arabian government when making contracts will reportedly give precedence to Arab producers.

In earlier days it was Beirut which apparently led the field in the regional pharmaceutical business. "But Beirut now? ... It's dead," declared Dr. Hawamdeh.

who is an agent for a Lebanese company, but also closely involved with three industrial projects in Jordan. Inefficiency and its vast domestic market have taken the sting out of Egypt's pharmaceutical export thrust according to pharmacists here. The Gulf countries with their extreme climate and high overhead costs are thought to be less attractive as an export base than Jordan, and new factories set up in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are believed to be performing indifferently.

Finance does not seem to be a problem for most of the firms planning to set up factories in Jordan. One of them, the Jordan Pharmaceutical and Medical Equipment Co., is to be run on Islamic lines, according to General Manager Mohammad Kaddoumi, so private capital will be relied on rather than commercial loans. Another firm -- with a planned capital of about JD 500,000 -- is also privately owned.

Nor is labour apparently a serious headache. According to Dr. Kaddoumi, who is also an official of the Pharmaceutical Association, there are 480 fully qualified pharmacists in Jordan -- about as many proportionately as there are in the U.K. -- and at least that many abroad. Labour costs are reported to be a fairly low proportion of operating expenses so companies can afford to pay their employees competitive salaries.

The RSS report calculated that by 1985, total demand for pharmaceuticals in Jordan would reach about JD 10 million. And according to the Arab Economic Unity Council, demand within the Arab countries as a whole will be around the \$2 billion mark within seven years. "Therefore good opportunities exist for the expansion and establishment of pharmaceutical industries in Jordan," the RSS report concluded.

At least five firms in Jordan seem to agree with these conclusions. The biggest plans are those of APM itself, which intends to invest up to JD 15 million over the coming seven years.

But there are also some new firms coming into the business. Lifepharm Jordan -- a joint venture with an Italian firm -- plans to go into production some time in January at its new factory close to the Wadi Seer crossroads. The company will have an initial capacity of about 200,000 tablets a day, according to Production Manager, Fuad Simaan. "We can't survive just on the Jordanian market". But the company already has some contracts from the Gulf states, he added.

Dar Al Dawa is also apparently building a factory which is scheduled to come into operation early this year. And on the site next door to it, at Na'ur the Jordan Pharmaceutical and Medical Equipment Co. Ltd., is scheduled to start production in September 1979. Like most of the other companies this one is likely to operate on an initial capital of around JD

0.5 million. It's General Manager, Dr. Mohammad Kaddoumi, said that the firm expected to manufacture about 20 brand name products in areas such as chemotherapeutics, anti-cholenergics and analgesics. He hopes to export to Syria and Iraq where APM already has large sales -- to the Gulf and Africa.

Some time this year Dr. Youssef Hawamdeh hopes that a privately-owned company of which he is a member -- probably to be called Islamic Pharmacists -- will start producing disposable syringes and medical infusions. Dr. Hawamdeh is also negotiating with an Italian pharmaceutical manufacturer which is interested in establishing a factory in Jordan. Frameti, the cosmetics producers, he said, are also "determined to set up in Jordan" in the foreseeable future.

Whether or not all these projects get off the ground, remains to be seen. But in any case they represent the kind of industry which the government seems particularly keen to encourage at the moment: highly technical, capital-intensive, export-oriented light industries which make use of Jordan's skilled manpower and geographical location. And they perhaps indicate a growing readiness on the part of Jordan's private businessmen to venture out of commerce and into manufacturing.

RSS research seminar ends

AMMAN, Jan. 11 -- A seminar on the management of scientific research, organised jointly by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR), ended here today. The five-day seminar, designed as a workshop for the exchange of experiences among Arab research organisations was the first of its kind to be held in the Arab World.

Other topics of discussion were the relations of research institutions' with industry, project management, personnel policies, project cost control, problems associated with manpower and training and the selecting of priorities in research projects.

Dr. Fakhredine Al Daghestani, Deputy Director of the RSS, said that participants expect to hold similar seminars in the near future.

The seminar was attended by experts from the Iraqi Foundation for Research, the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science, the University of Kuwait, the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, the Saudi Arabian National Centre for Science and Technology and the RSS. Also participating were two experts from the Denver Research Institute of the United States.

National News Roundup

Jordanian-Syrian committee to discuss civil aviation

AMMAN, Jan. 11 (JNA) -- A joint Jordanian-Syrian committee will meet in Damascus on Sunday to discuss civil aviation matters of concern to both countries. The two sides are also expected to look into the work of joint committees that carry out coordination in civil aviation between the two countries, Sharif Ghazi Rakan, Civil Aviation Director General and head of the Jordanian side, said today. He expected the two sides to discuss subjects connected with reactivating the work of the regional committee for civil aviation which includes Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon and which is due to convene in Baghdad sometime next month. Sharif Ghazi expressed hope that the four-party committee will reach agreement on the unification of civil aviation and air navigation regulations among the four states similar to systems adopted in Europe.

Prime Ministry urges Arbor Day support

AMMAN, Jan. 11 (JNA) -- An official communique by the prime minister's office today urged government officials, public institutions and schools to take part in ceremonies to be held on Monday, Jan. 15 on the occasion of Arbor Day. Although Jan. 15 is not a public holiday tree-planting ceremonies are held throughout the country.

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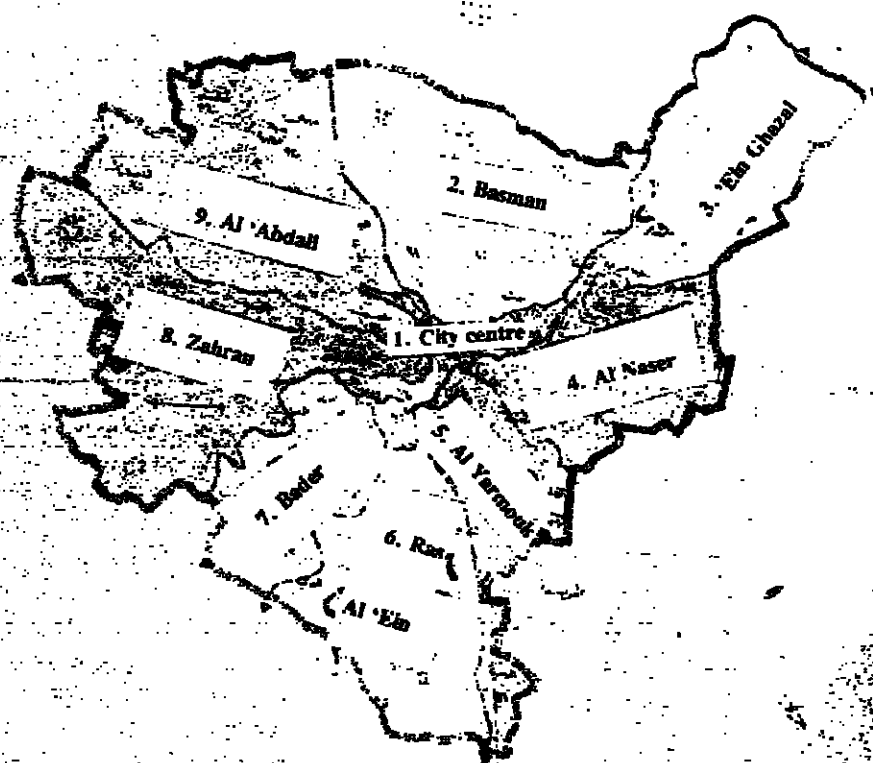
LOCAL

EXCHANGE

RATES

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00
U.K. sterling	588.00/592.00
West German mark	158.60/159.60
Swiss franc	176.10/177.20
French franc	68.90/69.30
Italian lire	35.00/35.20
(for every 100)	
Japanese yen	148.90/149.80
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	146.50/147.40
Belgian franc	100.50/101.10
(for every ten)	
Swedish crown	67.60/68.00

Exact addresses just around the corner



The sectors into which Amman municipality is divided

AMMAN, Jan. 11

(JNA) -- Amman is fast

proaching the day when each

et will have a name and a

umber, which should finally

an end to the existing con-

son. Most of the plaques

ring numbers and names

streets and quarters in

have been received,

the company that was

arded the tender for making

Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber,

the chairman of the committee

possible for the task of

numbering and naming the

streets of the capital told reporters at press conference here today.

Dr. Abu Jaber, who is also the dean of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the University of Jordan, explained that the plaques will bear the names of Muslim and Arab leaders and thinkers and the names of a number of Palestine and Jordanian villages in which historic events took place.

The plaques will be put up in the near future, he added.



Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber Thursday chairs a meeting of the committee in charge of naming the streets of the capital.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	5,636	6,580	—	6,600
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	4,170	13,860	14,100	13,900
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	1,801	2,150	2,240	2,200
Jordan Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	988	16,700	—	16,750
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	330	1,080	1,100	1,100
Arab Development	JD 1,000	180	—	1,810	1,800
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	470	—	0,960	0,940
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2,535	1,340	1,360	1,350
Jordan Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	745	0,910	0,920	0,920
Arab And Cardboard Factories	JD 1,000	235	—	—	0,850
Jordan Investment Bank	JD 1,000	550	1,100	1,130	1,100
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	1,914	—	—	7,250
Arab Bank	JD 10,000	1,093	11,500	—	11,500
Arab Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	1,720	4,300	4,350	4,300

Total volume traded, Thursday, Jan. 11: JD 22,366

Total number of shares traded: 7,163

Government Development Bonds

JD 5,000 1,335

JD 5,000 1,017

Number traded 260

Year of maturity 1979

200 1980

Selling price 5.135

5.085

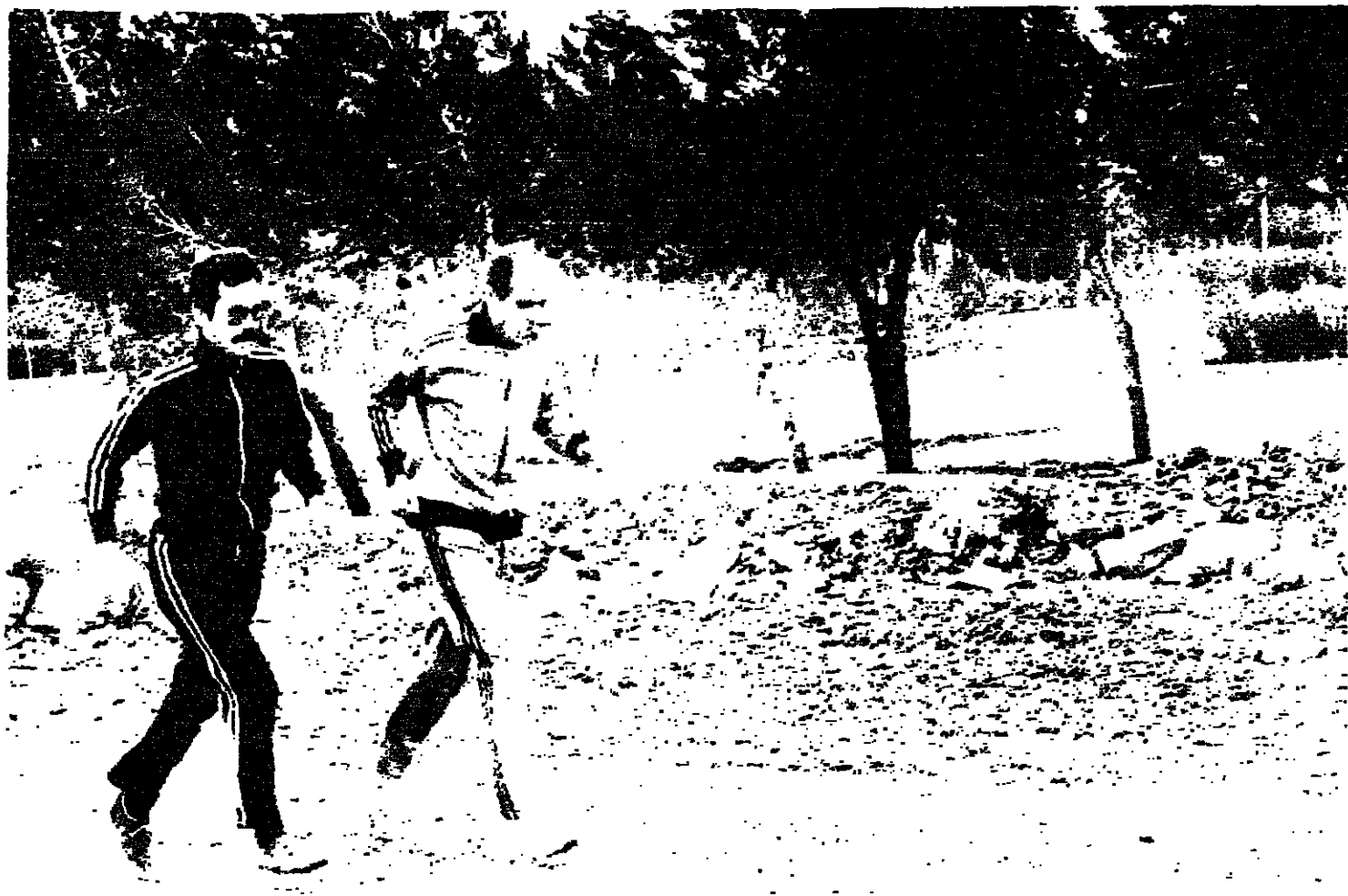
Total volume traded, JD 2,352

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Our "What's going on" section needs YOUR help if it is going to be a success. It's the news of your clubs, your exhibitions, your meetings and outings that are open to the public which appear in "What's going on". Help us to help you publicise your public events: charity bazaars, school open days, concerts, commercial exhibitions--our readers are interested in your event.

Please write us at P.O. Box 6710, telephone 67171 or even call in at our offices on the Amman-Sweileh road between 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and tell us what's going on.

The Jordan Times will publish free listings on the day of the event.



Chris (right) 4½ years old, and Bobby, almost 3, keep their father company while he polishes off a plate of rice for breakfast. His wife said, "He eats unbelievable amounts of food, enough to make any of us mere mortals gain pounds just looking at it. Shall I tell you what he ate for dinner the other night? Seven baked potatoes, aside from meat and vegetables." Mr. Starrett is unsympathetic with people who go on diets to lose weight. If people want to lose weight, his reasoning goes, they should run.

Sam Starrett is running with Christopher Smith of CARE. They would like to get in touch with other running enthusiasts in Jordan.



The Starretts set off for an afternoon walk. When the weather is good, Mr. Starrett customarily takes his sons for a three-mile walk. Hawa, the family's saluki, was born in Bahrain of distinguished ancestry. She runs faster than her master, but whether or not she has his three-hours' endurance while running is not known, has never been tested.



Running for the fun of it

Text and photos

by Marianne Pearson
Special to the Jordan Times

Mr. Samuel Starrett is chief of the Economic Commercial Section of the U.S. Embassy. In private life he is a runner. He doesn't set himself up as an authority on running. He just runs.

"I began when I was just turning 40 and decided I should do something," he said. The streets of Falls Church, Virginia, where he lived were edged with joggers. It is an in-thing. At first he was a jogger. He ran a short distance once a week.

The distinction between jogging and running is not clear-cut. The jogger's pace is likely to be about 8 to 10 minutes a mile and a runner's about 6½ minutes a mile. Olympic runners, however, would consider 6½ a jogging pace.

The jogger has an ulterior motive—to stay in shape, to lose weight, to build up his heart. The runner, on the other hand, runs for the sheer joy of it. A runner is not interested in physical conditioning, because he has all the conditioning he needs.

Mr. Starrett switched from being a jogger to being a runner about a year and a half ago when he decided he wanted to run marathons.

When he became serious about running he started with 40 miles a week, although he walked many of those miles. He soon found he could run all of them and moved up to 50 miles a week. Now he runs a little over 10 miles a day, averaging about 75 miles a week.

"After a while, it's easier to run than not to run. It doesn't take will power. Running is highly addictive. You get up on a rainy day and it's more painful to sit inside and watch it rain than to go running in the rain," he said. He comes back soaked to the skin and satisfied.

He said that routes for running are infinitely varied around Amman. "Once you get about two miles out of town you're on back roads which are really beautiful. It's better in the dry season—there are certain dirt tracks that I can't take now. But there are still any number of well-paved roads. On

weekends I drive into the countryside, park, and run," he said.

These days he starts running about 5:15 a.m. which is "cool, but pleasant." During the summer in the hot weather he would go out at 4:30 a.m. which, even then, was

cool at that hour. He feels that mornings are not necessarily the best times to run. He said, "Your body probably just isn't ready to go from being sound asleep directly to running. I would prefer in this weather to run at noon. But

morning is the only time I have. The best time to run has to be when you have the time."

Mr. Starrett said, "Jordan has impressive running. The air is clean and free of pollutants. The temperature in the early morning

has been moderate during the six months we've been here.

"It's absolutely different the way you see things, compared with riding in an automobile over the same route. But you can still miss things, because you're moving fast. I've walked over the same routes that I've run and seen things I've missed because I was concentrating on running." But he said that he has seen a Nabatean watchtower and other ruins that aren't on maps, by running across fields and up and down roads.

He often sees the same people in the country and they exchange greetings. "They are a little surprised to see a runner. I guess, it's almost impossible to run by a bedouin house without being invited in to have tea," he said.

Dogs in the country are another matter. "We've learned to live with each other," he said. "I know how fast they can run, and I know how far I can throw a stone. I get a lot of upper body exercise throwing stones at dogs. We get along all right."

Running in the country "you enjoy the scenery and enjoy being yourself, feeling a part of the nature around you. The sunrises in Jordan are beautiful, he said, and he hasn't missed one in several months.

Another pleasure of running is competing in races. On trips to the Philippines and London he has enjoyed participating in races and meeting other runners there. (It seems to be a particularised aristocracy.) Last spring he lined up with 6,000 others to run in the Boston Marathon.

"This is a real ego-trip for the runners and the crowd," he said. The Boston Globe said there were a million spectators, certainly a large crowd for an amateur sporting event. They line at least the last half of the 26 miles five or ten people deep, all the way into town. In most marathons your starting position is determined by your qualifying time. The latest runners are in front. It took four minutes after the starting gun before I started running. I came out with a respectable time for somebody with my length of time

in running marathons—I was somewhere in the first half."

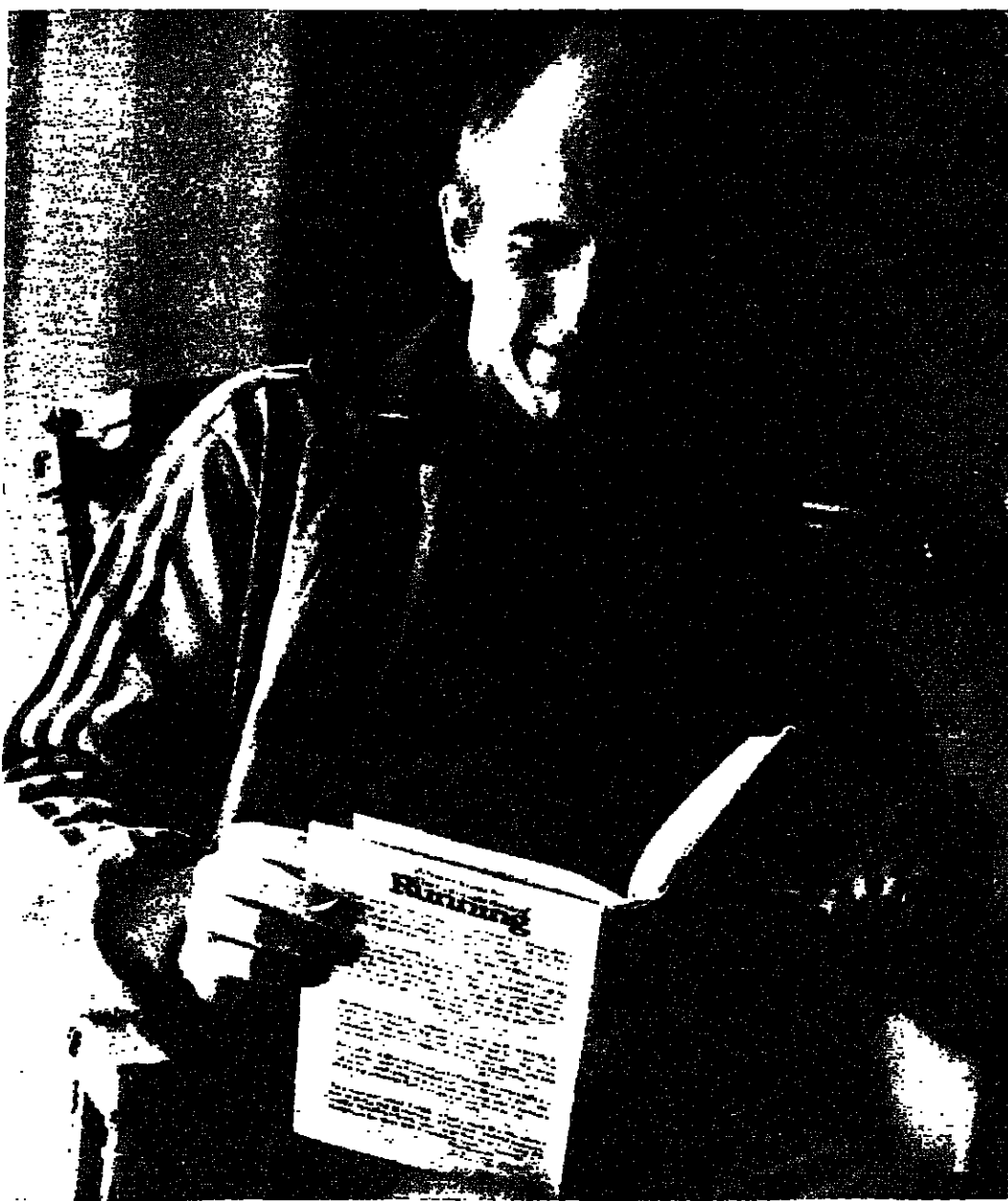
He thinks Jordan would be an "absolutely perfect" place for a marathon. Many back roads with a packed dirt surface are just right for running. A good route might be from Amman to Mount Nebo. In preparation for the 1980 Olympics it would be good for a large number of people to participate in running, from schools and clubs, and individuals. He thinks that it is probably more important to get a broad base of people interested in running than to concentrate on a few good runners. He would enjoy meeting people interested in running and competing with them.

His wife Elfi said, "Ask him about the runner's high." "I've never felt it," he said. ("That's because he's always high," she put in.) "But there's a strange, unusual feeling. You have to be moving fast and over a long distance to feel it. You feel you could go on for 20 or 30 miles at that same speed—usually about 6½ minutes a mile. You're not running so fast that it's taking away your breath. I think it's physiological. Your body is burning up calories at exactly the right rate and everything is functioning properly. Some people attribute a mystical significance to it. I think it's more like an automobile engine with a carburetor set at exactly the right mixture."

He feels runners have exceptionally good mental health. "There is no question they are more..."

"Masochistic," his wife said. "Call it what you want, but they are more healthy mentally than their non-running counterparts. Psychiatrists would like to find out why, but runners never consult them. There is a psychiatrist in California who takes his patients running for therapy at \$50 an hour. It does him good, anyway."

He said that he wouldn't discourage anyone from trying running. "I think it's self-limiting. If you can't do it, you immediately find out and quit. But a lot of people don't realize they can do it. It doesn't require much coordination, like team sports. It's



Mr. Starrett enjoys reading *The Complete Book of Running* by James Fixx. His wife gave him a subscription to *Runner's World* for Christmas. He thinks that although the literature of running is

generally good, it benefits the authors more than the readers. "The beauty of running is you don't need anyone to tell you what to do," he said.

amazing to find that, when you didn't think you could run a mile, suddenly you can run ten miles, not breathing hard afterwards. That's a tremendous lift. It gives you a feeling of accomplishment."

His wife said she used to feel she could spot runners in Falls Church. "They have a wild, far-away look in their eyes. They're not unhealthy-looking, but gaunt. They seem shy and uncommunicative. I'd like to get a room-

ful of them together to find out what they talk about."

"The main part of the marathon is not the runners," she went on. "It is the volunteers who stand along the road with orangeade, iced tea, Pepsi, whatever. When we planned to come here we wondered whether there were any thing organized for runners or whether we could help to do it."

Anyone for running? Call Sam or Elfi Starrett at 62970.



The only equipment required for running is a good pair of shoes. Sam Starrett's Nike shoes have taken him nearly 2500 miles and he expects to continue wearing them for a considerable time. He said, "You've got to have the best shoes—anything less than that and you can wind up with foot problems, ankle problems, knee problems."

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According to latest surgeon general's report

U.S. stumped on how to quit smoking

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—In another 15 years, the U.S. Government hopes it can tell people how to quit smoking—and how to avoid getting hooked in the first place. For now, it admits, it does not know what works, although there seem to be some clues.

There have been a number of improvements, particularly with the introduction of behavioural techniques, said Dr. Ovide Pomerleau, one of the authors of the latest U.S. surgeon general's report on smoking and health.

Among those techniques, he cited one in which smokers inhale a puff every six seconds, keeping it up until they can't take any more. But that idea has drawbacks for

some smokers—such as heart patients—and doesn't always work anyway. Researchers haven't found anything close to a final answer, Dr. Pomerleau said.

The report, officially released today, said, "It is hoped that in another 15 years we will not have to say, 'we still don't know what works'."

The problem, as set out by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano in his

forward to the new report, is that despite all efforts, more young people are taking up smoking now than before. Ninety per cent of the people who smoke "have either tried to quit smoking or would probably quit, if only they could find an effective way to do so."

The voluminous report, compiled by Surgeon General Julius Richmond and released on the 15th anniversary of the first such report, says a wide variety of anti-

smoking programmes has been conducted in schools in recent years.

"Yet, even with the vast proliferation of programmes, we still do not know what kinds of educational experiences are effective in keeping young people from moving from merely experimenting with cigarettes to becoming habitual smokers," the report said.

There are few experiments that compare various special treatments to determine which ones work, and those that do "usually compare a programme in which something takes place with one where nothing takes place—or, more likely, where nothing is known about what takes place," it said.

The report called for the immediate launching of research programmes to determine how to convince students not to smoke.

Dr. Pomerleau, who wrote a chapter on the habit of smoking, noted that this is the first surgeon general's report to include a section on the use of behavioural techniques to help people stop smoking.

"The next one will be considerably more optimistic," he predicted in a telephone interview.

The chapter on the smoking habit reported that fewer than one in seven smokers who try to quit using traditional, non-behavioural

techniques succeed in kicking the habit over the long term.

The use of behavioural techniques in the last five years has doubled the percentage of long-term abstainers, said Dr. Pomerleau, who heads the Center for Behavioural Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. But he conceded, "The numbers are still pretty small."

Dr. Pomerleau said he and his associates in Philadelphia have developed a technique that involves careful monitoring of the factors that lead people to light up, gradual interference with the smoking pattern and a reduction of the number of cigarettes smoked until the smoker is asked to quit about a month into the programme. There are repeated follow-up sessions during the course of a year.

But even the most advanced techniques have a long-term success rate of only 33 per cent, which the report said leaves "considerable room for improvement."

"With all of the effort we have made, there's still something very basic we don't understand," said Dr. Pomerleau, himself a non-smoker. "That is the underlying physiological mechanism involved in smoking. There seems to be a biological change in a smoker which makes his behaviour particularly resistant to modification."

Saudi Arabia, U.S. plan joint industrial venture

JEDDAH, Jan. 11 (R) — Saudi and American interests are to operate Saudi Arabia's industrial gas installations under a joint venture, it was reported yesterday.

Saudi Gazette said Union Carbide and Abdulhadi Hashim Establishment (AHE) will enter the industrial gas business on a 25-75 basis respectively.

It added that Union Carbide will also be general manager of the new venture, Carbide Hashim Industrial Gases Company

(CHINC), which will incorporate and operate the holdings of the AHE Industrial Gas Division. The AHE owns and operates five air separation plants in Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam, the newspaper said.

It said that the headquarters of the joint venture would be in Dammam in the oil-rich eastern province of Saudi Arabia. CHINC was expected to meet 50 per cent of the country's industrial gas requirements, Saudi Gazette concluded.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government bonds closed Thursday lower and equities were narrowly mixed after initial ease in quiet trading, dealers said and at 15:00 the F.T. index was 0.9 down at 477.7.

The road haulage and rail disputes dominated market sentiment again while an increase in the government's borrowing requirements also affected government bonds where falls ranged to 1/4 point, dealers added.

Gold shares, Canadians and U.S. stocks were generally easier, but Australians firmed.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1979

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A strange day and evening and one when you would be wise not to become involved in anything which could make you feel like a martyr. Do whatever work you have calmly.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be patient with a close tie who could be out of sorts today. Do whatever will rectify tensions in your career work. Don't lose your temper with anyone or there is trouble.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day to go after information you need to make your life work more efficiently and satisfyingly. Use care in motion, even on short trips. Take no risks with credit.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be careful in handling of money. Wait a while before setting up a new budget you have in mind. Study it further.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A personal problem you have had for some time now can be cleared up easily. Postpone a group affair to a more favorable time. Make sure business affairs are in good order.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Postpone the handling of a private matter that has been puzzling to you. Be more understanding with your mate and have more harmony between you. Take no risks with money or possessions.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't have any confrontations with friends who are in a bad mood today and avoid trouble. Impatience with all is best. Use your smile more and all works out better for you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take care you do not annoy higher-ups in any way now. Take care of that credit matter and you avoid loss. Relax where mate is concerned.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find better ways to advance and get better results. Make new contacts of worth who can be of help to you. Take no risks in driving.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Change your ideas concerning mate and come to a far better understanding now. Find a better way of handling responsibilities, also.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study partners and know how best to work with them more successfully. Be more cooperative in a project or it goes in the wastebasket. Think along happier lines.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Your work load may seem confusing, but if you consult with an expert, it soon clears up. Come to a better understanding with fellow workers, also.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't be disappointed if some entertainment you had planned does not work out, since it is for the best. Get busy with a particular talent you want to express better.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

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North-South vulnerable.

With deals.

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U.S. sources say

SALT progress has not been sufficient to schedule summit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The United States and Soviet Union have made some progress on remaining issues for a new Strategic Arms Limitation treaty since last month's sessions in Geneva, but not enough to schedule a summit meeting, American sources say.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said continuing talks in Geneva and Washington have cleared away some of the problems that prevented Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko from completing the agreement in Geneva last month. Mr. Vance has met twice in the last week with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin on SALT.

There are at least two unresolved issues the American sources say must be concluded before there can be a summit meeting between President Jimmy Carter and Soviet President Brezhnev.

One is the Soviet desire, raised late in the Geneva talks, to ban the multiple-warhead Cruise missile. While the United States does not have such a weapon and does not plan to deploy one before the proposed treaty's 1985 expiration, it is unwilling to agree to a ban which might be a precedent affecting future SALT agreements.

Another unresolved issue is the complex question of timing involving the agreement's protocol and the dismantling of Soviet missiles. The protocol, which bans the testing of Cruise missiles launched from the ground and the sea as well as of mobile missiles, is sup-

posed to last for three years. The Soviets who lag in Cruise missile technology, want the protocol ban to last as long as possible, so they insist that the three years begin when the treaty takes effect, extending the protocol at least into 1982.

The United States originally wanted the three-year period to begin in 1977 and has now offered to let it run until 1981. The period is important because it is linked to the date by which each side's total of strategic weapons must be reduced from 2,400 to 2,250.

That reduction will force the Soviets to dismantle a number of weapons. U.S. forces will not be affected, however, since they already fit under the 2,250 limit.

In addition, the sources said, there are "about a dozen" issues the Americans feel are basically matters of wording, but which could become more serious problems if either side feels the other is becoming intransigent.

Suspect held in attempted murder of Kurdish leader

VIENNA, Jan. 11 (R)—Austrian police said today they were holding a suspect in the attempted murder of Kurdish nationalist leader Masoud Barazani.

The man was identified as the driver of a car in which two unknown assailants escaped on Monday night after shooting two of Mr. Barazani's exiled Kurdish friends.

Police refused to reveal the nationality of the driver, who was arrested yesterday, and said he was still being questioned.

Mr. Barazani, 32, son of the legendary Kurdish nationalist chief Mullah Mustapha Barazani, escaped unhurt in what police regarded as an assassination attempt.

The two attackers opened fire as several Kurds left a block of flats in a Vienna suburb after a meeting with Mr. Barazani.

Mr. Barazani, who stayed behind in an upstairs apartment, said he was convinced the attack was directed against him.

Mr. Barazani, on a visit to Vienna from his home in London, claimed yesterday that Iraq had sent specially trained squads to Europe to kill prominent Kurdish nationalists.

Philippines decorates visiting Somali official

MANILA, Jan. 11 (R)—President Ferdinand Marcos, apparently as part of his move to strengthen relations in the Moslem world, yesterday conferred a high Philippines order on visiting Somali Foreign Minister Abdurrahman Jama Barre in a ceremony at the Malacanang presidential palace.

The citation accompanying the Order of Sikatuna, rank of Datu (lord), praised the minister for dedication and commendable service in international relations and his efforts in promoting peace, harmony and justice in external relations.

Dr. Barre arrived here two days ago on a three-day visit during which he is being briefed on the situation in the southern Philippines, where a separatist revolt by part of the minority Moslem community has simmered for nearly seven years.

Somalia is one of four countries appointed several years ago by the Conference of Islamic Nations to try to mediate between the Philippines Government and the rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

Though many rebels have left

the field, negotiations to end the rebellion have so far failed. President Marcos has promised to hold elections soon for two semi-autonomous regional governments in the area as a gesture to the Moslem minority in predominantly Christian Philippines.

Rhodesia reports small turnout among blacks drafted into army

SALISBURY, Jan. 11 (R)—The first blacks conscripted into the Rhodesian armed forces reported for duty yesterday—but four-fifths of those called to arms appeared to have failed to turn up in protest.

A defence manpower spokesman said that only 300 blacks had reported for duty on schedule at Llewellyn Barracks in Bulawayo out of 1,544 called up since the beginning of December.

The manpower spokesman, quoted in a government press release, said he was delighted by the response. But one army officer on the scene told reporters that the turn-out was poor.

"They are fools," he said of those who did not arrive. "We

have everything laid on for those who did turn up and they will get a very good training."

The transitional government decreed last October that all black Rhodesians aged between 18 and 25 who had completed three years of secondary education would be liable for call-up.

White Manpower Minister Rowan Cronje estimated that about 25,000 blacks would qualify, but indicated that the call-up would be selective. Military sources said the army was aiming for educated blacks who could fill senior NCO and junior officer levels.

Eighty per cent of Rhodesia's regular army of about 8,000 men



Electronic diving pack monitors air supply

This new British self-contained closed-circuit deep diving pack recycles costly helium gas. It is designed for use down to 500 metres. Called the Deep Dive 500, it is claimed to be the first to use electronic components to control the vital breathing gas supply. The pack, which weighs 28.5 kilograms out of water, nominal duration of six hours. It is mounted on a jacket for easier dressing in confined spaces. All the electronic control components—including one that continuously reads the output from vital sensors and sounds an audible alarm to the diver if the pressure rises above pre-set limits—are housed in one container maintained at the same pressure as the surrounding water. (IPS photo)

UNESCO to prepare proposals for code of journalistic ethics

BELGRADE, Jan. 11 (R)—An international commission studying communications problems has decided to set up a working group to prepare proposals for a world code of journalistic ethics, officials said yesterday.

The 16-man commission, meeting in the Yugoslav sea resort of Dubrovnik was formed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

It will hold a series of meetings this year expected to end with a final report to the UNESCO General Conference in Belgrade in 1980.

In closed sessions, the commission debated a proposal to work out a code of journalistic ethics which would precisely define rights and obligations, facilities and duties of journalists, the officials said. A majority of the commission's members favoured such a code, they added.

But some members were against it. They called instead for freedom of the press, the officials said.

After the debate the commission decided to set up a working group to prepare proposals on basic principles for the code and make a comparative study on journalistic codes of ethics in various countries, they added.

The commission, which started its meeting on Monday, will continue until tomorrow its discussion on free flow of information, protection of journalists, availability of technical facilities and other communication problems.

Defence lawyer claims prejudicial publicity in U.S. mass-murder trial

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (R)—Seven murder charges against accused mass sex slayer John Gacy should be quashed because the grand jury which indicted him was influenced by prejudicial press publicity, his defence lawyer said.

Attorney Sam Amirante told a heavily guarded courtroom yesterday that Mr. Gacy, a 36-year-old building contractor, pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering seven youths, aged 15 to 20.

He said the 23-member grand jury which returned the charges on Monday was tainted by prejudicial publicity unprecedented in American criminal history.

Mr. Gacy has hardly been out of the headlines in Chicago since police dug up 27 bodies at his suburban home last month. It was one of the biggest mass murders ever uncovered in the United States.

The press has widely reported two alleged confessions in which he told police he sexually molested and strangled 32 boys and young men in the last seven years.

Mr. Amirante has previously said that he doubted Mr. Gacy could get a fair trial anywhere in the United States. But Illinois State Prosecutor Bernard Carey said yesterday he believed an impartial jury could be found in Chicago. Mr. Carey said the state would seek the death penalty if Mr. Gacy is convicted.

Judge Richard Fitzgerald ordered Mr. Gacy to undergo psychiatric examination to see if he is mentally fit to stand trial. Mr. Amirante has said that Mr. Gacy had shown signs of a split personality.

He told Judge Fitzgerald that Mr. Gacy wore a cloak of innocence unless a jury decided otherwise. "We don't know what may or may not be true, or may or may not be admissible as evidence," he argued.

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He told Judge Fitzgerald that Mr. Gacy wore a cloak of innocence unless a jury decided otherwise. "We don't know what may or may not be true, or may or may not be admissible as evidence," he argued.

Carter prepares for 2nd fight over Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—U.S. President Jimmy Carter is preparing to fight a second battle for congressional approval of the Panama Canal treaties.

The Senate voted to ratify the treaties by a single vote last year, but the agreements to turn the waterway over to Panama are facing a fresh test in the House, which is considering legislation to implement the treaties.

Unlike the treaties, which took a two-thirds vote for approval, the legislation will require a simple majority in the House and Senate.

Mr. Carter is expected to propose the legislation shortly after the 96th Congress convenes Monday. It will cover the establishment of a commission to govern the canal and set tolls for passage until the Panamanians take full control in the year 2000.

The legislation also must provide authority to move U.S. military bases from the Canal Zone and relocate the graves of U.S. servicemen.

White House officials deliberately held off on the implementing legislation until 1979 and now hope that the opposition has waned.

The American Conservative Union (ACU) is doing all it can to keep the fight alive. ACU spokes person Fran Griffin said mailings went to about 85,000 sympathisers soliciting funds and urging them to push House members to oppose the implementing legislation as a means of blocking the turnover of the canal.

If the implementing legislation is defeated or substantially delayed, opponents will most likely ask a federal court to block the president from meeting treaty obligations.

The White House says a treaty is a treaty, once it wins the two-thirds Senate vote required for ratification under the Constitution. While it might be difficult to turn the canal over to Panama without the implementing legislation, it can be done, according to White House officials.

World New Briefs

W. German steel workers back on the job

ESSEN, West Germany, Jan. 11 (R)—Steel workers went back to their jobs in West Germany's industrial Ruhr region today in a 44-day strike which cost the industry about \$5-750 million. Return followed acceptance of a compromise wage settlement. Night shift workers a four per cent rise and longer holidays. Night shift workers over 50 will do fewer shifts per year, but will receive pay. The strike and a retaliatory lockout by employers involved plants and made 100,000 workers idle. It was the first in the steel industry for half a century.

Americans spent more for less in 1978

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (R)—People in the United States more during 1978 but had less to show for it because of inflation. Commerce Department said yesterday retail sales for the year totalled \$779.66 billion, 10.1 per cent higher than 1977, but prices rose about nine per cent, the volume of goods bought actually only about one per cent higher.

China plans "great green wall" of trees

HONG KONG, Jan. 11 (R)—China is to grow a "great green wall" of trees stretching several thousand kilometres through seven provinces to skirt its deserts and highlands, the New China News said today. The agency said the forestry belt would cover 5.33 hectares of land from the northeastern Heilongjiang province northwestern Xinjiang (Sinkiang) autonomous region. It is a project, to be completed by 1985, would protect 13 million hectares of farmland and transform vast areas of barren land into producing and animal-breeding centres.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYPOG

LUGEY

NUIER

RUFIAN

WHERE THE SHOR SPINER WAS UNEXPECTEDLY SUCCESSFUL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: IN THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: HANDY BRAVE TYPIST PALACE

Answer: There's an extra letter and "shuffled" papers—MAYBE!—PER-H-APS

THE Daily Crossword

by Helen Fast

ACROSS	27 Against	60 Rise bug	24 Spire
1 Young shoot	29 Subduces	62 Plant	26 Nurse
7 Aviate	30 What is left	64 Petroleum	28 Seng
10 Outline	31 One lacking	65 Jewish month	31 Add
14 Nome's state	33 Ritual	66 Space saucer	32 Mac
15 Caviar base	38 Ritual	68 Mystery	33 Shop
16 Personal	40 Feather scarf	70 Church part	34 Fort
17 Glossy cotton cloth	41 Tint	71 Liquor	36 Bleat
18 Quick to learn	43 Energy	72 Narrow waterway	37 Poss
19 Brooklet	44 Tiny	73 Dill, once	38 New
20 Frozen dessert	45 Swift Greek maiden	74 Vigoda	39 Arm
21 Shock deeply	48 Argentine plains	75 Spiritualist meeting	42 Gras
23 Tristram's love	50 Involved	DOWN	46 Hat
25 Hatching place	52 Shrub used in tanning	1 Black buck	47 Old
	55 Meant	2 Locality	49 Old
	56 Charity	3 Fixed charges	51 Ligh
		4 Simple sugar	52 Part
		5 Small guitars	53 Prus
		6 Equivalent	54 Deli
		7 Frenzied	57 Sing
		8 Cut off	58 Int
		9 Abominable snowman	59 Blac
		10 Rifle	61 Wri
		11 Hatred	63 Baf
		12 Moon valley	67 Fale
		13 Sheds	69 Len
		22 Spenser heroine	

Malaysia's sweet-sour outlook

By Thaing Myne

KUALA LUMPUR, (R)—Malaysia expects to boost its oil production by over 30 per cent to 304,000 barrels a day this year, giving a further fillip to an already-booming economy.

With rising exports of rubber, tin and palm oil, the country should have little difficulty in achieving seven-per-cent growth, the same as last year.

But behind the rosy picture for the coming months is concern about what will happen to the economy after 1979, worries that the country could face another flood of Vietnamese refugees, and fears that communist guerrillas may be preparing for new violence.

Malaysian leaders are concerned that the 14.5 per cent oil price hike announced by major oil producers will retard economic growth in industrialised countries which are major trading partners, or even cause a recession which could drastically cut their demands for Malaysian commodities.

It is felt there is a real prospect of imported inflation because Malaysia buys industrial goods

and equipment from the advanced countries to sustain its economic development projects. This could hamper efforts to hold the inflation rate to the present five per cent.

While Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah is confident that the prices of Malaysian commodities will continue to hold up well this year, he is already thinking about the need to fight imported inflation, perhaps by the government absorbing part of the increase in prices.

What will cushion against any faltering in the national economy in the long run is Malaysia's position as a net exporter of oil.

It stands to gain from the increased oil prices, particularly because the expansion of the economy this year will be spearheaded by a 15 per cent increase in the mining sector output, mainly from higher oil production.

Malaysia's sulphur-free crude oil output is estimated to rise to 304,000 barrels a day this year from 229,000 barrels daily in 1978 because of new wells coming onstream in the three Exxon-operated fields off the east coast.

There is growing anxiety about

tin production, which has just reversed its downward trend of the past five years, although still plagued by rising costs and high taxes.

The 1979 oil price increases, if passed on to the tin industry as in the past, would seriously affect production costs, according to one Malaysian official. He said they were already very high because of taxes, increasingly high costs of imported mining machinery, lower grades of mining land and spiralling labour costs.

Before the oil price increases, the industry expected that tin production would rise above 60,000 tonnes in 1979, compared with more than 58,700 tonnes estimated for 1978.

Government economists said a treasury prediction of 7.2 per cent growth in 1979 remained valid as it was based on a very conservative assumption that the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries would achieve only 3.3 per cent annual growth. The OECD nations are Malaysia's main trading partners.

This would leave Malaysia with a \$1.3 billion surplus on current and capital account for the year.

Continued economic growth has been helped by the assurance of political stability. The ruling National Front of majority Malay and minority Chinese and Indian parties won a resounding victory in the 1978 elections with a comfortable two-thirds majority in Parliament.

The elections, held mid-term, reinforced the position of Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn, who is respected by all the races as a national leader who can hold the multi-racial society together.

However, despite the surging economy and apparent political stability, Mr. Datuk Hussein is known to be preoccupied with the problem of achieving national unity.

Ethnic conflict

Mutual distrust and fear between the Malays, forming nearly six million of the 12.7 million total population, and some four million Chinese remain unabated.

The Malays, set on owning 30 per cent equity capital by 1990, fear the Chinese may not let them achieve this, while the Chinese feel they may be robbed of their dominant economic position.

The explosive issue of establishing a private Chinese university for Chinese students refused entry into existing universities, which favour Malay admission, was defused only when the government promised increased admissions of Chinese applicants to the universities, after rejecting the private university proposal.

The Industrial Coordination Act to regulate and supervise establishment of industrial plants continues to run into Chinese objections. In protest they have been withholding investments, to the detriment of the national economy.

The escalating war between Cambodia, backed by China, and Vietnam, supported by the Soviet Union, is viewed by the Malaysian leaders as a new danger to regional stability and an unexpected obstacle in their efforts to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

To the ordinary Malays, the immediate effect of the situation in Indochina is the growing exodus of Vietnamese refugees into Malaysia, which now harbours more than 48,000 who fled Vietnam.

There is spreading resentment among the Malays of the east coast at this influx of aliens into their midst, and fears that tens of thousands more refugees may head here next year.

Another danger never far from the minds of Malaysians is the possible resurgence of communist guerrilla activities.

Four guerrillas recently raided a police station and made off with all the police weapons, suggesting the communists may be preparing to renew their jungle war, which was reduced to a low level almost throughout 1978.

An estimated 3,000 guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party have been kept on the run this past year by joint Malaysian-Thai operations against their sanctuaries in Thailand's Betong salient, jutting into Malaysia, and by combined army and police sweeps inside Malaysia.

But the daring raid on the police station in Selangor state is seen as a warning to the authorities that the guerrillas still hope to move southwards from the northern states on the Thai border to Selangor, Negri Sembilan and even Johore near Singapore.

1980